

# “LA GRIPPE.”

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The specific virus of the RUSSIAN INFLUENZA—the microbe—entering the nasal passages, finds lodgment in the delicate mucous membrane, and is thence distributed throughout the system. A moment's use of

## CUSHMAN'S MENTHOL INHALER

Often during the day will destroy all microbes that may have been absorbed.  
IT IS AN ABSOLUTE PREVENTIVE OF THE DISEASE

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If already attacked, the Inhaler immediately relieves SNEEZING AND HEADACHE, arrests progress of the disease and effects a speedy cure.

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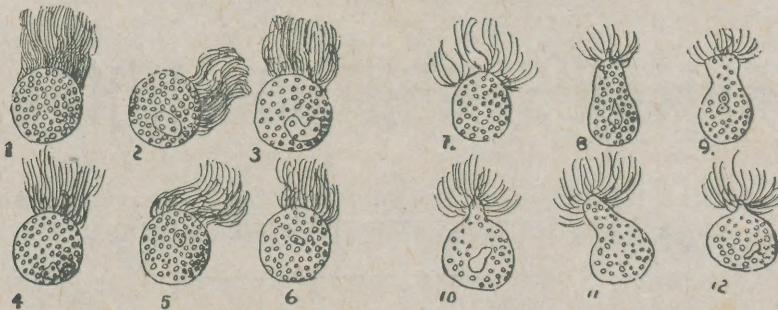
H. D. CUSHMAN, Three Rivers, Mich.

# HOW TO PREVENT AND CURE "LA GRIPPE."

Dr. J. H. Salisbury, of New York, is known to scientists all over the world as an eminent living microscopist, and has treated many thousand cases of "La Grippe," and in 1873 contributed to the world's leading journal of microscopy, "Zeitschrift fur Parasitenkunde," the result of his long continued and exhaustive study of the animalcular organism causing this disease, and named by him, *Asthmatos Ciliaris* and presented the following portraits of the Microbe.

The following are some extracts from that article.

"Infusorial Catarrh is purely a parasitic disease arising from a peculiar animalcular organism armed upon one side with cilia. This organism assumes a great variety of shapes and sizes, as shown by the illustrations.



"SYMPTOMS—After once obtaining a foothold on the mucous surfaces of the air passages, they multiply rapidly. At first they attack the mucous surfaces of the eye and nose, causing free secretion of tears and thin mucous, and often intense paroxysms of sneezing. The organisms gradually travel from the nasal surfaces down into the fauces, larynx, trachea, and the larger and smaller bronchii. As soon as they reach the fauces there is a burning heat and irritation in the parts that excite severe coughing. This tendency to cough constantly increases as they and the irritation gradually travel farther and farther down the air passages. When the larger bronchii are reached, a heavy, hot, feverish pain is felt in the parts they invade, accompanied by flushes of heat and fever.

"This stage is accompanied by most intense paroxysms of coughing, which are frequently long and most painful, especially in the morning. If the parasite makes its way into the smaller bronchii and air cells asthmatic symptoms of a distressing character often supervene. The disease may continue according to the temperament and constitution and state of health of the

patient; the irritation assumes a chronic form, and the sufferings gradually grow less and less until they disappear. In irritable, sensitive constitutions the irritation in the fauces, larynx, pharynx and bronchii becomes so great that the parts spasmodically close in attempts to swallow or to inhale air charged with anything which excites inflamed parts. I have no doubt from what I have seen, that death may have occasionally occurred in the acute stage of this disease from spasm of the pharynx and epiglottis.

"Often the irritation and itching will be felt on one side of the throat only, exciting constant desire to cough. In such cases the irritation will always be on the side on which the nasal passage is closed. Under such circumstances, inhaling remedies through the mouth very often fails to check the coughing more than a few moments. By clearing the closed up nasal passage and inhaling through it, the coughing and irritation are soon checked. The reason of this is that the parasites are developing rapidly on the posterior surface of the wing of the palate on the side of the nasal stoppage, and are constantly working down into the larynx and pharynx on that side.

"**ASTHMATIC SYMPTOMS**—When the parasites reach the smaller bronchii and air cells—especially in irritable and sensitive constitutions—asthmatic symptoms begin to show themselves, and often become distressing and almost unendurable. Any excitement in the circulation aggravates the symptoms. The evening and night air always increase the sufferings.

"**CONTRACTION**—This disease belongs to those that may be transmitted from one individual to another, though the transmission is not very readily accomplished.

"**TREATMENT**—All means ordinarily used for colds and coughs are worse than useless in this disease. While they tend to get the system out of order, they do not retard the development and progress of the cause. The only remedies that do any good are such as either destroy or retard the growth or reproductive ness of the parasites."

Dr. Salisbury in a recent interview said:

"MENTHOL is particularly destructive to the animalcule. If attacked promptly, the living organisms can all be killed off in twenty-four hours, though more are likely to be reproduced from germs for three or four days, and the disease will re-establish itself if the treatment is not kept up for that length of time. If allowed to run its course without treatment the disease will last about a month. By the end of that time these infusorial organisms will have so poisoned the secretions and the surfaces of the tissues they infest that they can no longer live in them, and the disease will 'get well of itself.' I have a great many cases of the disease to treat, and would catch it every day of my life if I did not constantly employ preventative measures, the principal of which is the inhalation of menthol."

### CUSHMAN'S MENTHOL INHALER

Applies MENTHOL by inhalation over the entire diseased surface upon which the microbes are received, and destroys those that have already been deposited before they have time to multiply.

Procure a Menthol Inhaler at once; carry it with you; use it frequently and thoroughly, and thus prevent the annoyance and danger of an attack of "La Grippe."

# LA GRIPPE.

**J. Lennox Browne, an Eminent Physician of London, England, Writing for the "Medical Press," on the Subject of Menthol in Acute Rhinitis, Influenza, and other Affections of the Nose and Throat, Recommends the Use of Cushman's Menthol Inhaler.**

It may be of value to my professional confreres at the present juncture to know that the vapor of menthol checks in a manner hardly less than marvelous, acute colds in the head, and is also to be recommended with a certainty of success, if used on its first onset, in arresting, or as a preventive of infection in epidemic influenza, and this even for cases in which the nasal symptoms commonly associated with the word influenza are not manifested.

Menthol exerts its action in the following manner:

1. It stimulates to contraction the capillary bloodvessels of the passages of the nose and throat, always dilated in the early stages of head cold and of influenza.
2. It arrests sneezing and rhinal flow.
3. It relieves, and indeed dissipates, pain and fullness of the head by its pain-killing properties, so well known by its action when applied externally to the brow in cases of tic douleureux.
4. It is powerfully germicide and antiseptic. It thus kills the microbes of infection, and prevents its dissemination.

The remedy may be employed by means of a general impregnation of its vapor through a room or house, or locally to the nostrils and air passages; for both which purposes there are several methods.

But by far the most convenient method for personal use is to carry always the ingenious pocket menthol inhaler known as Cushman's, which should be used not only on the first approach of an attack, but three or four times a day during an epidemic, and always in cold, catching weather by those subject to head colds.

The instrument consists of a glass cylinder four inches in length, half an inch in diameter, open at both ends. The tube contains crystals of menthol closely packed and prevented from escape by perforated zinc and cork. The opening at one end is twice the size of the other, the larger being intended for inhalation by the mouth, the smaller by the nostril. The latter is the method which I by preference recommend. It is not to be simply smelt, but well sniffed or inhaled, so as to cause some tingling or smarting, a sensation which is quickly followed by that of coolness and openness of the previously "stuffed" and heated nostril.

In conclusion I may say that my experience of menthol is of no recent date. I have employed it for the last three or four years with the greatest success for the relief of the pain and distress occasioned by phthisical and other ulcerations of the throat and larynx.

*The Inhaler is equally efficient for the treatment of CATARRH, ASTHMA, HAY FEVER, BRONCHITIS, HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, COLDS, &c. Write for Circulars.*

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